

## A BAG OF BIG GAME.

Royal Sport Enjoyed by the Guests of an Indian Prince.

In the Century there is an article entitled "After Big Game in Africa and India," written by H. W. Seton-Karr. Mr. Karr was a guest of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar in the latter country, and he describes an exciting hunt from elephant back. He says:

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar ever since his youth has always had a large stud of elephants, and hunted in this way; and since big game is now comparatively scarce even in Assam, we should not have made any bag worth speaking of if we had not had the benefit of his experience. Not more than three or four beats could be accomplished in one day. Considerable distances had often to be traversed from one jungle to another, and the intervals were often long and tedious under an Indian sun; but most of us carried books and papers to read while the elephants were getting into position. When the beat had once begun, however, all one's senses were on the alert. By the men's turbans, or the white sunshade of one of the aides-de-camp bobbing up and down, one could generally distinguish over the tops of the reeds the position of the beating-line in the far distance, and hear an occasional shout and the shrill trumpet of an elephant.

In the midday stillness, broken only by the constant flapping and fanning of the elephant's huge ears, one can distinguish the approach and mark the path of most of the wild animals by the rustling in the grass and reeds. But the approach of the panther and the tiger is heralded by no such sign. By experience one's eye becomes trained to discriminate between the swaying of the reeds caused by the wind and that due to the cautious advance of an unseen beast, whether deer, bear, or something bigger still. When tiger or "rhino" are known to be at home, such small fry as these are allowed to pass unharmed, for fear of turning the object of pursuit; but when the larger game are advancing at full speed, it needs no expert to distinguish their appalling crashes from the whispering of a breeze. We break cover in front, or will the next gun get the shot? Standing in expectation, with guns loaded and heart beating, this is the most exciting moment of the day. The howdah-elephants being thus placed at intervals, and usually out of sight of one another, one was not always able to judge by the shots fired as to what was going on; but I was unusually fortunate in the number of animals breaking cover at a point immediately opposite to me, and consequently in the chances I obtained.

I took leave of the Maharaja shortly before the breaking up of the second shooting camp, which took place about a month later, in his own country; but the total bag included seventeen tigers, seven rhinoceroses, and nearly forty buffaloes, besides bison, bear and panther.

### "Not Worth a Rush."

When calling anything "not worth a rush," one means to imply that it is worthless. The older saying was, "not worth a rush," and this brings out the origin of the phrase. In the days before carpets it was the custom to strew the floor with rushes. When guests of rank were entertained fresh rushes were spread for them; but folk of lower degree had to be content with rushes that had already been used, while still humbler persons had none, as not even being "worth a rush."

## SCROFULA CURED

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Just Was Needed.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula troubles and it has given me relief. I find it drives away that tired feeling and it is just what is needed when the system is run down. I gladly recommend Hood's."

CHARLES A. BAKER, Little Utica, New York.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

## CAUGHT ON THE PILOT.

Thrilling and Remarkable Experience of a Denver Wheelman.

Louis Riethmann, a Denver bicyclist, is daily receiving letters asking him what make wheel he rides. The present unwonted accession to his daily mail comes as the result of a thrilling experience he had while out riding with his friend Louis Philbeck, a visitor from Indianapolis. The two took a spin along beyond Sand Creek in the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock started on the return journey. On nearing the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf tracks they heard the rumble of an approaching train. Philbeck, who was in the lead, saw that there was not time to safely cross the railroad and stepped off, at the same time giving a warning to his friend. The latter did not fully understand, and throwing all his leg power into action made a dash. The train was coming thirty miles an hour and caught Riethmann just as he was on the center of the track. The engineer saw the inevitable smash coming, but was unable to slow up until he had passed the spot several hundred feet. Then he, the train crew, the passengers and Philbeck began looking under the cars for the mangled remains of Riethmann. None thought to look on the cowcatcher until a wavering cry from that point attracted their attention. There they found the supposed victim, one hand firmly clasp the flagstaff of the engine and the other hanging on to the bicycle. He was in a half-dazed condition from the shock, but close examination showed that neither he nor his wheel was in the least damaged. Riethmann has no idea how he landed safely on the cowcatcher, the terrible peril of the situation having set his wits astray for the moment. Next day he was around as usual, but has mentioned in confidence that for the future he will always find time to wait until the train passes.

### How to Prolong Life.

"Intemperance anticipates age," said the late Sir Benjamin Ward Rich, ardeon. The more the social causes of mental and physical organic diseases are investigated, the more closely the origin of degenerative organic changes leading to premature degeneration and decay are questioned, the more closely does it come out that intemperance, often not expected by the person himself who is implicated in it, so subtle is its influence, is at the root of the evil. When old age has really commenced, its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservation by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste. The prime rules for this purpose are—to subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season. To take food in moderate quantities four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed; to clothe warmly, but lightly, so that the body may in all seasons maintain its equal temperature; to keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful; to maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not present; to take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours; to spend nine hours in bed at the least, and to take care during the cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; to avoid passion, excitement and luxury.

### Novel Love Letters.

It is well known, says a contemporary, that, when the petals of the great Laurel Magnolia are touched, however lightly, the result is a brown spot, which develops in a few hours. The fact is taken advantage of by the South American lover, who pulls a magnolia flower, and on one of its pure white petals writes a motto or message with a sharp pointed pencil. Then he sends the flower, the young lady puts it in a vase of water, and in three or four hours the message written on the leaf becomes perfectly visible, and remains so.



### Feeding Pigs Regularly.

Much depends in feeding pigs on giving their food at regular intervals. Then the pig will very soon become used to this, and will not expect his food until the next regular feeding time comes. The old saying that a squealing pig loses a pound of fat every time it squeals has this much of truth in it, that the irregular times for feeding which occasion most of the squealing is the surest way to destroy digestion. This in pigs is not so strong as is often supposed. The pig is greedy by nature. Others must see to it that it does not eat more nor oftener than is good for it.

### Marking the Milk.

Where the milk is set in shallow pans it is wise to mark each day's milk, as "Tuesday morning," "Tuesday night," etc. In this way one can see at a glance just when to skim, and does not have to stop to reckon up the number of pans used each day. It is



HOW TO MARK MILK.

also often desired to mark a particular cow's milk, in order to observe its quality. A label and method of attachment is shown in the cut. A strip of pasteboard has its end bent over and wire inserted as shown. The fold is glued down, thus holding the wire. Bend the double wire and hang it over the pan's edge.

### Growing Fall Turnips.

Where the land is fresh and free from the seeds of foul weeds, fall turnip seed may be sown broadcast from the first of July until the middle of August, depending on the season, and covered with a light smoothing or brush harrow. Prepare the land very carefully and pulverize and compact the seedbed thoroughly. New ground the second year from sod gives best results. The soil is then rich in plant food and in good tilth. A piece of sod ground broken during the summer and seeded to wheat in the fall makes an excellent turnip field the following season, after the wheat has been harvested. Ordinarily such land will not produce a sufficient number of weeds to interfere with the fall development of the turnips. Four or five pounds of seed to the acre will give about the right stand.

In sections of the country where new land is not available, truck patches from which early vegetables have been removed will answer admirably. Often wheat land is plowed as soon as the gain has been removed and seeded to turnips. The ground must be rich, for turnips are gross feeders, but soil containing an excess of vegetable matter will cause an excessive growth of tops, to the detriment of root development. A cool, moist climate is very favorable to the growth of turnips and for this reason the seed should be put in late if the season is dry, then most of the growth will take place in fall.

While broadcasting answers very well on new land, the best results are obtained only when sown in rows and cultivated. Have the rows about two feet apart and the plants anywhere from six to twelve inches apart in the row. Give level culture, keep the land free from weeds and stir the surface often.

Turnips are a valuable winter feed for sheep and cattle, particularly the former. When fed to milk cows give just after milking. Otherwise the milk may be given an unpleasant odor and the butter an undesirable taint. They must not be fed in excess to any stock but when other succulent feeds cannot be fed, turnips are invaluable. —American Agriculturist.

### High Farming on Cheap Land.

The greatest difficulty in the way of good farming in this country has always been that prices of land were so low that those engaged in farming have been tempted to buy more land than they could profitably work. There should always be an amount of working capital equal to at least half of what is invested in land. This should be done even though the land be only partly paid for. It is much better to leave a part of the cost of land put in a mortgage whose interest can be met every year, than to pay all the money down and leave nothing to work the land with. In a great majority of cases it is the floating capital, rather than that invested in land, which pays the greatest rate of profit. Farmers have been complaining for years that the merchant, who makes ten to twenty-five per cent. on his merchantable

stock, has the advantage of them. They are tied to their farms, and like the man holding fast by the wolf's tail, cannot, safely, let go, while it takes all their energies to simply hold on and prevent the wolf from turning and rending them.

On high-priced land near cities most of the high-priced farm stock is kept. It is usually far more profitable than the stock of the merchant, for that, except in case of a change in the markets, cannot increase in value, and is much more likely to decrease. The merchant's stock cannot increase in amount as can that of the breeder. To be sure, the breeder has losses by casualties to animals, but these are fully offset if not more by the bad debts that the merchant accumulates on his ledger. If the breeder manages rightly his stock may be made to increase with its product thirty to more than one hundred per cent. There is no kind of business so safe from loss, other than farming, that pays so well as this. Why then is it that so many farmers are poor? It is because they trust too much to their land to sustain them without having the capital to make the best use of it.

Next low-priced land is so because it is from market; that may make it unsuitable for growing the fancy breeds of stock that can usually only be sold by having those who intend purchasing visit the farm and inspecting stock on the ground. Yet when a farmer is known to have an extra good class of stock he will find customers for it, even if they do find it not very convenient to visit and inspect it. There is no surer way to make the farm richer than to use it for stock-breeding purposes. If the fertility is put into the soil, there need be no fear that some means will be found for making it profitable. It was the virgin and fertile soils of the Northwest that attracted settlement from all parts of the world. Increase fertility anywhere and the land will never lack purchasers. —American Cultivator.

### "SCOTTIE" WAS REVENGED.

Sure Vengeance For Being Duped Into "Cooning" an Imaginary Log.

"I played a trick on one of the cowboys we called 'Scottie,'" said the ex-cowboy. "But he got even with me in good shape. We were on the round-up, and within two days' drive of Raton, but 'Scottie' couldn't stand it any longer, so he struck off for town early in the morning to fill up. We didn't see anything of him till night. After the cattle had been bedded and the night herders stationed he came into camp mandarin drunk. The boys began to tease him about being drunk, but he swore that he was perfectly sober, and offered to bet that he could walk a scratch.

"I noticed just then that the moon cast my shadow like a log across the creek. I said, 'Scottie, I'll bet you can't walk across the creek on this log.' Scottie looked at it a moment rather dubiously, then said: 'I don't know as I can walk it, but I'll bet I can coon it.' 'All right,' I said, 'coon it.'"

"So he got down on all fours to 'coon' it, and, of course crawled splash into the creek. The boys set up a howl. He scrambled out, spluttering and cursing, pretty well sobered and swearing that he would 'get even' with the kid for that trick." And he did.

"I had in my string of cow ponies the meanest broncho in New Mexico. No matter how often I rode him he had to have his pitch-out every time he was saddled. I made it a point to get off before the rest of the boys were ready to start. Falling in that, I waited until they were out of the way. One morning, nearly two years after 'Scottie' had 'cooned' the log, I saddled up and mounted. The broncho put his head down to buck. I jerked him up sharply, and the bridle bit broke and let the bridle off over his head. Then he began to pitch and run right toward a barbed wire fence.

"I heard 'Scottie's' voice say 'I catch him for you.' Then his lariat whizzed by my head and caught the horse around the neck. I glanced over my shoulder and saw 'Scottie' set his horse back. It came over me in an instant that he was going to throw my horse and 'get even' with me. So I jerked my feet out of the stirrups and got ready to fall. I landed about thirty feet away, flat on my back. After the boys had brought me around, examined me and found me all there and no harm done, 'Scottie' turned to one of the boys and said: 'I told you I would get even with the kid.' —Chicago Times-Herald.

### Washington's Survey.

George S. Deakins, of Bowlesburg, W. Va., a surveyor, has the compass and the instruments which belonged to his grandfather when, with Washington, he surveyed the road from Washington to the Ohio.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

Brussels streets are now sprinkled with a diluted disinfectant.

The New York Board of Health has passed an order requiring one in every four street cars to be a closed car.

In cases where nature intends that insects shall feed on flowers at night, the flowers they select are all of a white color.

The tartar on human teeth is filled with animalcules, which are destroyed by vinegar. Vinegar itself contains eel-like insects.

Messrs. Eaton & Faxon have made collections of nearly forty species of North American Sphagnum or peat mosses, with many varieties, in all 172 specimens.

Brooklyn is to have an electric fountain which will have a throwing capacity of 100,000 gallons an hour. Colored incandescent lights will be used for prismatic effects on the great variety of sprays.

Statistics published by Dr. Loddo regarding the use of serum in diphtheria shows that in 10,000 cases treated in eighty-six hospitals in Europe, Australia, Japan and America, the mortality was twenty per cent., instead of 44.3 per cent., under the old method, while in 3760 cases treated in private practice the mortality was but 7.8 per cent.

The fascinating idea that each disease germ has its one specific poisonous principle, its toxin, is attacked by M. A. Charrin, a French biologist. He shows from experiments that a single microbe species may produce several pathogenic compounds—the bacillus of pus, for instance, yielding several which are easily distinguished by their prolonged effects.

The steamship Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, has been lengthened about sixty feet by the insertion of a new section amidship. Her masts have been resteped and her funnels placed further apart. Her horse-power has also been increased by about 1500, which, it is expected, will enable her to make twenty knots an hour instead of eighteen, as heretofore.

After the spring pruning in the vineyard, water is seen trickling down the stems, and in France this is poetically called the "weeping of the vine." Professor Cornu, a botanist, has recently studied this phenomenon, and he says it is due to the abundant absorption of water by the roots of the vine in springtime. The water is forced through all the branches and stems to their very tips, and where they are cut by the pruner it oozes out like teardrops.

### The Cobra Stone.

Everyone knows that Ceylon is famous for the amount of queer and rare precious stones found in the sands of its dried-up river beds. Among these is one called "Chlorophane," a rare variety of fluor spar, which shines at night with phosphorescent light. There has long been a tradition among the natives that a certain species of cobra makes use of this stone to attract insects in the darkness; indeed, the name given it is "najakaller," or cobra stone. A scientist recently resolved to test this wonderful story during a stay in the island, so offered any coolies five rupees to point out a stone-carrying cobra. In about a week an old Tamil came in and offered to show him one. He followed this guide and, sure enough, there under an immense tamarind tree he saw a little point of steady, greenish light, and could faintly distinguish, behind, a cobra coiled and slowly waving its head from side to side. It would have been desperately dangerous to approach the reptile, and the coolie begged him not to do so, saying that next night he himself would get the stone. He did so, and in rather clever fashion. Before dark he climbed into the tree, carrying a large bag of ashes. After nightfall the cobra turned up as usual, and deposited its treasure, which it carried in its mouth, before it. Thereupon the coolie emptied his bag of ashes over the shining object, and the frightened reptile, after a wild but fruitless search, crept back into the jungle. The coolie descended, searched the ashes, found the stone, and received his promised reward.

### Undeniably Primitive.

Even now, at the close of the nineteenth century, the continent of South America supports nations that are undeniably primitive in their manners and arts. The tribe of the Jivaro is a large one, distinguished, independent and warlike. The people speak a language of their own, Jivaro, and occupy the country generally from the upper Pesteas to the Santiago River, down to the Pongode Manseriche, on the Maranon. They are hospitable, and their houses are large and built of palms. Great festivities take place when a child, at three or four years of age, is initiated into the art and mysteries of smoking. They have a most perfect method of scalping, by which the victim's head is reduced to the size of a moderately large orange, maintaining tolerably well all the features, and wear the hair of their slain enemies around the waist.

Pennsylvania produced 49,101,148 tons of bituminous and 53,771,890 tons of anthracite coal during 1896.

## How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.